

GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY

Mr. McKinley Re-elected President by an Overwhelming Majority.

THE NEXT CONGRESS REPUBLICAN

Decisive Majorities in the States Previously Considered Doubtful—An Overwhelming Defeat for the Democratic Ticket in the East—The Middle West for the Ohioan—Nebraska Claimed by Both Parties—Vote by States.

The national election has resulted in the re-election of William McKinley to the Presidency of the United States. He has carried the doubtful States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and will have 281 votes in the Electoral College.

The Fifty-seventh Congress will be Republican in both branches. In the House of Representatives the Republican majority may reach thirty.

Mr. Bryan failed to regain any of the States he lost in 1896, with the exception of Kentucky. He lost Kansas, Washington, Wyoming, and South Dakota. Nowhere were there indications of the expected Democratic landslide.

STATES.	ELECTORAL VOTE		PLURALITIES	
	Bryan	McKinley	Bryan	McKinley
Alabama.....	11	.....	75,000	.....
Arkansas.....	8	.....	70,000	.....
California.....	.....	9	.....	10,000
Colorado.....	4	.....	25,000	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	6	.....	30,000
Delaware.....	.....	3	.....	1,500
Florida.....	4	.....	20,000	.....
Georgia.....	13	.....	75,000	.....
Idaho.....	3	.....	5,000	.....
Illinois.....	24	.....	80,000	.....
Indiana.....	15	.....	20,000	.....
Iowa.....	13	.....	75,000	.....
Kansas.....	10	.....	10,000	.....
Kentucky.....	13	.....	10,000	.....
Louisiana.....	8	.....	50,000	.....
Maine.....	.....	6	.....	30,000
Maryland.....	.....	8	.....	10,000
Massachusetts.....	.....	15	.....	80,000
Michigan.....	.....	14	.....	50,000
Minnesota.....	.....	9	.....	40,000
Mississippi.....	9	.....	60,000	.....
Missouri.....	17	.....	40,000	.....
Montana.....	3	.....	5,000	.....
Nebraska.....	8	.....	10,000	.....
Nevada.....	3	.....	5,000	.....
New Hampshire.....	4	.....	20,000	.....
New Jersey.....	10	.....	50,000	.....
New York.....	36	.....	125,000	.....
North Carolina.....	11	.....	50,000	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	3	.....	8,000
Ohio.....	23	.....	50,000	.....
Oregon.....	4	.....	10,000	.....
Pennsylvania.....	32	.....	275,000	.....
Rhode Island.....	4	.....	15,000	.....
South Carolina.....	9	.....	50,000	.....
South Dakota.....	4	.....	10,000	.....
Tennessee.....	12	.....	30,000	.....
Texas.....	15	.....	250,000	.....
Utah.....	3	.....	5,000	.....
Vermont.....	4	.....	30,000	.....
Virginia.....	12	.....	35,000	.....
Washington.....	4	.....	10,000	.....
West Virginia.....	6	.....	15,000	.....
Wisconsin.....	12	.....	60,000	.....
Wyoming.....	3	.....	5,000	.....
Totals.....	166	281		

THE EMPIRE STATE VOTE

Republican Majority Estimated to Be 125,000.

McKinley's Lead of 1896 Greatly Reduced in the Territory Above the Bronx—The Slump in New York City a Keen Disappointment to Democrats in the Rural Districts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Mr. McKinley has carried New York State by an estimated majority of 125,000. It became evident during the early part of the evening that the unexpected slump in the metropolis and its environs, even though there was a gratifying increase in Mr. Bryan's up-State vote, would cause the Democratic candidate to lose New York's electoral vote.

The Democrats in the rural districts in many instances made a most determined and commendable fight against odds, with the hope that, if they cut down the Republican lead outside of Greater New York that city would come to the front with a Bryan plurality sufficient to overtop the McKinley surplus beyond the Bronx.

The returns, however, from the beginning showed that the greater city had not provided the necessary vote to neutralize and overshadow the Republican up-State plurality, and at an unusually early hour the Empire Commonwealth was conceded to McKinley and Roosevelt.

The State vote indicates as a whole that Mr. Bryan appealed strongly to the new voters and in numerous localities he made astonishing gains among this element, only to lose them in the rock-bound Republican communities. The entire Republican State ticket is, of course, elected by varying pluralities, although Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, made a remarkable fight against Odell and in numerous instances, contrary to Republican prophecies, ran ahead of his ticket, according to the returns in hand.

The Republicans continue to hold the Legislature, and will, in all probability, have an increased majority in both houses. The national ticket helped many Senators and Assemblymen through, when they might have lost the battle on State issues alone. Local fights in the Republican ranks were swallowed up by the questions of national moment, and saved several of the legislative candidates.

Mr. Bryan made heavy gains in some of the rural districts, and there was undeniable proof that numerous converts were won by his tour through the State. When it is considered that the Democratic standard-bearer was defeated by a plurality of 284,325 votes in 1896, the figures of today's contest show that in the up-State districts he made gains that were decidedly flattering.

The voting throughout the State was characterized by an orderly spirit, except in a few instances, and the unprecedented early balloting in other States was a feature here. Everybody seemed to have the desire to cast a ballot as soon as possible after the polls were opened, and this was responsible for unusually early estimated returns, which were in the main correct.

In every part of the State tonight the most intense interest was exhibited in the result of the election. In every city, town, and hamlet the whole male population, it seemed, was out to hear the returns, and the crowds were very demonstrative. It was noticeable that the cheers were heartiest when the bulletins of the failure of New York City to fulfill expectations of a sweeping Bryan victory was met with a wave of disappointment, especially in those places where the workmen were in a decided majority. Various speculations were made as to the slump in Greater New York, but no one seemed to be able to find a satisfactory explanation for it.

Even after it was known that Mr. Bryan had been defeated, however, the crowds remained loyal to the Nebraskaan and cheered his name repeatedly when the stentorian or megaphone returns gave the slightest excuse for a wave of enthusiasm. The shouts for the vanquished candidate were as lusty and sustained as the applause for the victorious Ohioan.

In the farming and manufacturing districts, the disappointment over the rational result was most pronounced, among those who had given Mr. Bryan their hearty support and were strongly hopeful of his election.

On the whole, the great reduction of McKinley's plurality of 1896 was regarded as a tribute to Mr. Bryan even in his defeat.

CLAIM OF HANNA'S COMMITTEE.

Manley, Gibbs, and Bliss Issue an Electoral Vote Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning National Committee members Manley, Gibbs, and Bliss held a conference, at the conclusion of which the following statement was given out: "On the returns received at Republican headquarters up to this hour, the Republican National Committee claims to have elected McKinley and Roosevelt by an electoral vote of 281, with the possibility of 21 votes in addition, making a total of 302. These twenty-one votes consist of the 12 votes in Kentucky and 9 in Nebraska."

"The States we surely claim for McKinley and Roosevelt are: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming."

The committee then closed their desks and left for their homes.

REPUBLICAN LOSS IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The complete vote here shows: For Bryan, 4,370; McKinley, 4,193; Stanchfield, 4,635; Odell, 4,872. Compared with the vote of 1896 the Republican loss in Elmira is 1,769.

Close Fight in Schenectady.

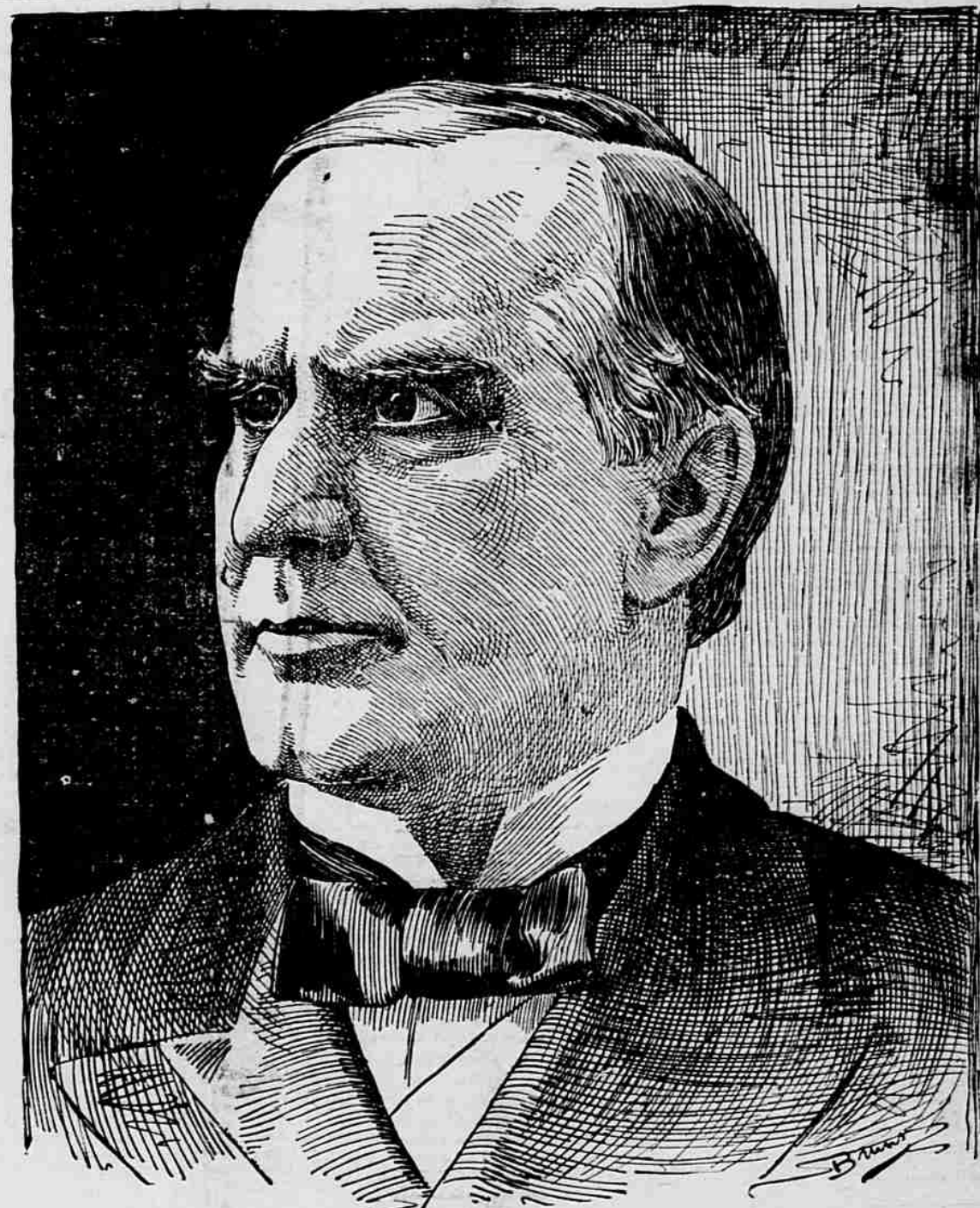
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—This city gave McKinley 13,745 and Bryan 12,265, the Republican majority being much less than was expected.

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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

RETURNS TO DEMOCRACY

Kentucky for Bryan by a Safe But Narrow Margin.

Louisville Gives a Majority for the Republican Ticket, But Shows a Loss of 6,000 Over the Figures of 1896—State Ticket and Nine Representatives Elected—A Heavy Vote.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—With one precinct missing the city of Louisville gives Bryan 18,140; McKinley, 22,495; Beckham (Dem.), for Governor, 17,748; Yerkes, 23,063. Irwin (Rep.) is elected to Congress. Jefferson County, outside of the city, will increase the Republican majority to 8,000 in the Fifth district. This is a Republican gain over last year of 3,000 and a loss from 1896 of 6,000. Returns from the State outside are coming in very slowly. The State will be very close, but it will go for Bryan.

In the State outside the city 35 precincts out of 1,877 give Bryan 39,600 and McKinley 42,540. Yerkes runs ahead of the national ticket.

The election in this city was intensely quiet, and a similar condition seems to have prevailed throughout the State. Enormous crowds gathered in front of the four newspaper offices after dark, manifesting the keenest interest in the election bulletins.

The enthusiasm of the Republicans has been depressed by the adverse result in the State, while Democratic rejoicing over success in the State has been tempered by the national defeat. The net result in the State are the casting of the electoral vote for Bryan, the election of Beckham for Governor and nine Democratic Congressmen out of the eleven Congressional districts. One of the most noticeable features was a Democratic gain of 700 in Logan County, the home of Representative John Rhea, the home of the Republican majority of last year in that county.

The heaviest vote in the history of the State was polled today and the returns have come in very slowly. The result will be very close both in the national and State elections. Yerkes gained in the only district heard from complete and the scant returns indicate losses in Democratic districts. The Democrats claim Bryan's electoral ticket by 12,000 and Beckham's by about 8,000.

The Republicans claim that the Eleventh district, most of which will not be heard from for twenty-four hours, will elect both tickets. The Eleventh district goes from 16,000 to 18,000 Republican nominally and is expected to go 20,000 or 22,000 this year. Indications are that the Democrats will elect at least six, probably seven, Representatives.

DISORDER IN KENTUCKY.

Ballot Boxes Stolen in a Strong Democratic Precinct.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—Several election friends have been reported from various portions of the State, but no serious trouble has occurred. In Montgomery County, which is strongly Democratic, the ballot boxes were stolen and the voting was delayed several hours. A similar theft was reported from Mount Sterling in Lexington and Williamsburg. Democratic clerks refused to sign ballots.

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AN INCREASED MAJORITY

Ohio Gives McKinley the Largest Vote Ever Known.

Chairman Dick Claims the State by 75,000 to 80,000—Seventeen or Eighteen Republicans Elected to Congress—Representative Lentz Probably Goes Down in Defeat.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The Republican State Committee has claimed that Ohio would give McKinley a plurality considerably in excess of that in 1896, which was 51,109, and greater than was ever given a Presidential candidate in the State. The Republicans are making large gains in the country districts and have sustained small losses in the city precincts which have reported up to a late hour.

Chairman Dick issues a statement in which he says returns justify the claim that the Republican plurality in Ohio will be from 75,000 to 80,000, which is the plurality shown by the Republican poll of the State. Chairman Dick also claims the election of seventeen and possibly eighteen of the Republican candidates for Congressmen, a net gain of two and possibly three members.

This Congressional estimate includes the Third and Twelfth, which are now represented by Democrats, and the Twentieth, represented by a Republican, which has been considered doubtful because of Republican factional differences. Returns are coming in very slowly.

It is probable that this estimate will not be changed by later returns, as there is every indication of heavy Republican gains in the Buckeye State. Among the Democratic Representatives who have probably gone down in defeat is J. J. Lentz.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—(1 a. m.)—The returns from Ohio have been rather slow in reaching State headquarters, but up to midnight they had indicated that an excellent poll had been taken by the Republican State Executive Committee under Chairman Dick, as the gains and losses in the State generally occurred where he said that they would.

Cuyahoga County, the home of Senator Marcus A. Hanna, repudiated McKinley by a substantial majority. Lucas County, the home of Mayor Samuel Jones, who supported Bryan, also showed Democratic gains. Hamilton County, Cincinnati, which in 1896 gave McKinley 19,000, only gave him 14,500 this year.

Some rural communities show slight Republican gains, while the towns show Democratic gains. Chairman Dick claims that Ohio will give McKinley 75,000, but upon the face of the returns the plurality will fall below 49,000. It may go as low as 39,000. Columbus and Franklin County gave McKinley a slight gain over his vote of 1896.

The only Congressional districts that are in doubt are the Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth. The Third and Twelfth are now represented by Democrats, the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth by Republicans.

The city of Cincinnati and Hamilton County were carried by the Republicans with pluralities ranging from 15,000 to 16,000. Early returns showed that there would be but little decrease in the vote of 1896, when McKinley carried the county 19,000. Representative Shattuck, Rep. can, is re-elected by almost 10,000. Representative Brownwell, Republican, carried the Second district by about 5,000. The entire Republican county ticket was elected.

Not since the introduction of the Australian system has there been as much trouble at the polls as there was yesterday in Cincinnati. Challenges were numerous, and in some precincts 10 per cent of the voters were challenged and had to be sworn in. Thomas S. Taylor, for sheriff, led the ticket in the county, and official figures will give him a plurality of more than 16,000.

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ALSCHULER LEADS BRYAN

McKinley and Yates, However, Victorious in Illinois.

Indications That the Republicans Have Carried the Prairie State by at Least 70,000—Returns From the Rural District Show Coming In—Adlai E. Stevenson's Home Precinct.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Late returns show Richard Yates is elected Governor of Illinois by a majority fully equal to that given Governor Tanner four years ago. The total vote for President in Chicago is: McKinley, 190,970; Bryan, 172,524; Wolley, 3,255; Parker, 189; Debs, 5,032; Maloney, 295; Ellis, 90.

While Alschuler will probably have 30,000 ahead of Bryan, he will not be able to overcome the heavy vote for Yates in the rural districts of the State.

H. C. Payne, Vice Chairman of the Republican committee, at midnight said: "McKinley surely carried all States claimed by me, except, possibly, Kentucky, and returns indicate that we have beaten Bryan in Nebraska."

Returns from the rural sections of Illinois are not nearly complete, but enough of them are in to indicate that the State is Republican by at least 70,000, and possibly more. In some of the counties McKinley seems to be almost holding his enormous plurality of four years ago.

Four hundred and forty precincts in Illinois, outside of Cook County, give McKinley 87,694, Bryan 56,793. The same in 1896 gave McKinley 85,722, Bryan 55,267. These figures seem to be maintained largely all over the State, although southern Illinois, especially in the mining districts, shows gains for the Democrats.

Returns from Bloomington show that Stevenson's home precinct went Republican by 306 for McKinley to 112 for Bryan.

Twelve precincts in Sangamon County, where Springfield is located, give McKinley 2,541, and Bryan 2,120. From present returns Yates, the Republican candidate, will hardly have more than 25,000 plurality. While the city of Chicago gives McKinley a gain of 12,000, the neighborhood of 12,000 plurality, Alschuler seems to have secured a plurality of 15,000.

The Legislature promises to be Republican in both branches, present returns showing the election of some 78 members of the lower house, and these, with 17 hold-over Senators, will probably give the Republicans a majority of 15 in the upper house and about 20 on joint ballot, thus ensuring the election of a Republican Senator. Returns from Congressional districts are so incomplete that nothing intelligent can be given regarding the doubtful districts. It is probable that the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth districts, in the country, have been again carried by the Republicans, and in all probability the Fifteenth and Twenty-first districts will also elect Democrats, making a total gain of two Representatives for that party, and in Cook County a similar gain is also apparent.

Chicago and Cook County are held responsible for nearly all of the falling off in the Republican vote. Instead of 56,000 plurality as given for McKinley and Hobart in 1896, the city has given less than 12,000 for McKinley and Roosevelt. Outside of Cook County it seems that the pluralities will be about as they were in 1896.

The total vote is less than that of 1896 and will fall considerably short of the total registration. The latest returns from Cook County show that the Democrats have unquestionably gained two members of Congress, one of the most prominent Republican candidates meeting with defeat being William Lorimer.

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CLOSE VOTE IN INDIANA

Probably Republican by Nearly the Figures of 1896.

Indications That the Hoosier State is for McKinley by About 15,000—Bryan's Surprising Strength Among the Railroad Men—The Election Returns Coming in Very Slowly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—At a late hour the returns from Indiana indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by a plurality that will reach 15,000, and may go to 25,000. If the ratio of gains be continued the Republicans will also elect their State ticket, and have majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

The returns from the Congressional districts are not complete enough to base a conclusion upon, but it is certain that the Republicans have held their own and have possibly elected their candidate in the Fourth district, making a gain of one member.

The Democratic Campaign Committee do not concede a Republican victory, but claim that later returns from the country districts will show Democratic gains.

Chairman Parks Martin, of the Democratic State Central Committee, said that while the returns at midnight indicated a Republican victory, several sections from which he expected Democratic gains had not been heard from.

The first ten precincts reported in Indiana give McKinley 1,027, Bryan 902. This is a Republican gain over the same precincts in 1896.

The early returns from Indiana indicate that McKinley has carried the State by a plurality somewhat larger than in 1896. Apparently McKinley loses in the cities more than he offsets by gains in the country precincts, particularly in those counties where the Silver Republican vote was heaviest in 1896.

Gibson County, where this was most noticeable in 1896, has returned to the Republican fold by a plurality of less than 100. In Wayne and Hendricks Counties, where the Quaker vote is heavy, the Republicans are holding their own. If the ratio of the first ten precincts in Indianapolis keeps up McKinley will have 13,913 plurality in the State.

The returns show some curious features. The Republican losses are heavy in the northern counties of the State. The railroad vote along the great trunk lines has been against McKinley. On the other hand, the Republican gains in the country districts have been immense. A surprise is furnished in the gas belt vote, where the Democrats were generally conceded a big gain. Instead, there have been losses, notwithstanding the efforts put forth to swing the big labor vote into line for Bryan.

Indianapolis, Evansville, and Fort Wayne, three largest cities in the State, show big Republican gains. Indeed all the Republican losses are in the railroad vote, and in some of the heavy Democratic counties, such as Shelby, Dubois, and Putnam.

Members of the Democratic State Committee had little to say but admit that their predictions and forecast of the vote were away off. Indications at this hour are that the Democrats have elected only two Representatives, and that the Indiana delegation in the next Congress will be thirteen Republicans and two Democrats. Meigs and Zeno, in the Second and Third districts, are the only ones that have probably escaped the landslide.

The returns from different parts of the State show that the vote is nearly the same as it was in 1896. Bryan carried Boone County by about 200, a Republican gain of 100. McKinley carried La Porte County by 400, a gain of 230. Clark County gives a net Republican gain of 507. Tippecanoe County is carried by the Republicans by 1,350, a falling off of 250.

Five precincts in Wayne County give McKinley 568, Bryan 163, a Republican gain over 1896 of 209. An instance of how little the vote has changed from four years ago is shown by the following:

One hundred and thirty voting precincts in Indiana give McKinley 14,758, Bryan 11,533. The same precincts in 1896 gave McKinley 14,629, Bryan 11,609, a net Republican gain of 185. One hundred voting precincts in Indiana give McKinley 11,554, Bryan 8,735. The same precincts in 1896 gave McKinley 11,180, Bryan 8,813. A net Republican gain of 132.

Eighty precincts in Indianapolis give McKinley 9,136, Bryan 7,629, a Democratic gain over four years ago of 72.

Randolph County gives McKinley a gain of 200 over the vote of 1896. Warlick County gives McKinley a gain of 200 over 1896.

One hundred and thirty scattering precincts throughout the State show a net Republican gain of 185.

KILLED IN A POLITICAL ROW.

A Crowd of Drunken Miners Engage in a Shooting Affray.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—One of the most serious election riots that ever occurred in the State was precipitated by free beer and a political discussion at Carville, Clay County, at an early hour this morning, the participants being Hungarians, Swedes, and Italians, who are employed at mines in the immediate locality. The men had assembled in a saloon, and were drinking beer and whisky that local candidates had bought for free distribution just before the election polls opened. Many of the miners had been drinking all night and were in an ugly mood.

A discussion arose over politics and soon blows were exchanged. Pistols and knives were drawn and when the crowd emptied itself into the street the shooting became general. More than one hundred shots were fired in the space of a few minutes. Many of the participants were firing at close range, but so many men were drunk and their aim consequently so unsteady that casualties were fewer than otherwise would have been the case.

When the fight was over Wallace Graves was found dead with twenty bullet holes in his body. Jack Admak, a Bohemian, was injured.

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